

# winning ways

SPRING 2011, VOLUME 20, ISSUE 2

WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

## THE UNLIKELY EMPEROR

PART I sherry briggs

EXPLORING THE  
PHILADELPHIA  
MINT: A VIP TOUR

kari brower

FIGURES OF  
RELIGION  
ON FOREIGN  
PAPER MONEY

katie heinrich

UPCOMING: WIN'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY



# President's Corner

By Lorraine S. Weiss, WIN President

**W**e entered 2011 with the joyous anticipation of an exciting year. WIN will celebrate its 20th Anniversary. When we look back on the twenty years prior to the founding of WIN, we find that women in the hobby were few and underappreciated, in spite of pioneers like Virginia Culver and Florence Schook of the ANA.

Trailblazers Teresa Darling, Sondra Beymer, and Mary Sauvain helped put women at the forefront of the hobby by unifying and encouraging others to act as role models and mentors. In doing so, they helped numismatic women gain the respect they deserved. Our first volunteers for the WIN Board of Directors were among the most influential women in the hobby at that time. We are indebted to them for their vision. Patti Moreno Finner developed the By-Laws to be presented to the rest of the Board: Teresa, Sondra, Mary, Cindy Mohon, Gloria Peters, Gabrielle Armstrong, and Linda Bruegeman. WIN was off and running.

The WIN of today, twenty years later, has evolved from the seedling of 1991 and I am hopeful that WIN will continue to evolve and grow into a bigger and better WIN of 2031, twenty years from now. Having reflected upon that earlier time, I am gratified to see many new, up-and-coming women embrace the hobby.

One such newcomer is Robin Grace, cofounder of 900 Fine Rare Coins. As a child, she recalls "cleaning my pennies with catsup". Then, not too many years ago and

somewhat wiser, she began accompanying her husband to coin shows. What intrigued her were large cents, especially the chain cent, "because it was the first official US Mint product". At an EAC convention, she made her very first coin purchase. With an eye to investment, she bought a 1793 S4 chain cent (EAC net grade 15). This, she says, was "really jumping in with both feet". The investment proved to be sound, and after enjoying it for a while, sold it. The history of money holds a primary interest for Robin; processing from natural objects to man-made, from the artistry of ancient coinage, to the variety of more modern pieces. She has an affinity for traditional and ancient coinage, with a concentration on Lydian coins, and African & Asian traditional money. In addition to WIN, Robin is a member of the EAC (Early American Coppers), the JRCS (John Reich Collectors Society), and the Primitive Money Society.

As an up-and-coming member of the numismatic community, Robin has made some keen observations. She has found that as the prices of silver and gold continue to rise, more and more people are turning to coins for investment. These novices, who may not be collectors per se, seem to be more comfortable with graded/slabbed coins. One would hope that they "catch the bug" and eventually become hobbyists. Even today, Robin senses that women have a difficult time recognizing their worth in the hobby. "Not all of us have the same talents". Encyclopedic knowledge is great, but is only a portion of the whole. "Having good aesthetic taste and an eye for detail are major pluses. There are no hard and fast rules for collecting; find out what interests you and pursue that."

One of the most rewarding things I do

throughout the year is meeting, interacting with, and sponsoring YNs for WIN membership. These young women have contributed much to enhance the hobby, not only through their club participation, but by passing their enthusiasm and exuberance for the numismatic experience along to other young people. I would like to acknowledge the young women I have had the privilege of sponsoring for membership in WIN over the years: Shayana Parry (Ogden, UT Coin Club), Sadie Wells (Marion, IN Coin Club), Katie Reinders (Portland, OR Coin Club), and Myriam Saldarriaga (Atlanta, GA Coin Club). These YNs are the future leaders of WIN and our hobby. I encourage all WIN members to act as mentors to young hobbyists, newcomers, and potential members.

The hobby has its share of multi generational numismatic families, however, I am aware of only one comprised solely of women: Patti Finner, her daughter, Marlene Highfill, and Marlene's daughter/Patti's granddaughter, Chelsea. They represent a fine example of numismatic female bonding.

During this anniversary year, WIN will be moving forward with its commitment to promote numismatics among women through encouragement, education, and networking. New board members, as well as new rank-and-file members, have brought fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, and renewed enthusiasm to WIN. Yes, 2011 is shaping up to be an exciting year for WIN.

## Lorraine

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### Letters-to-the-Editor Policy

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number. Letters will be published in *Winning Ways* as space and publication deadlines permit and are subject to editorial discretion. Whenever a letter addresses a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate people.

### Feature Articles

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

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## Deadlines

All content or advertisements submitted for use in *Winning Ways* should be received by the following deadlines for each issue:

*Special Note: The upcoming issue of Winning Ways is the 20th Anniversary Issue. Please submit material as soon as is possible. See page 16 for more information.*

Spring Issue..... February 30th

Summer Issue..... June 30th

Winter Issue..... November 30th

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# Exploring the Philadelphia Mint: a V.I.P. Tour

By Kari Brower

**O**n August 25, 2009, I took a special V.I.P. tour of the present Philadelphia Mint with 21 other members and guests of the Ocean County Coin Club of Point Pleasant Beach, NJ. This article will discuss what I saw and experienced, and other interesting factual information regarding the mint.

The Ocean County Coin Club members decided to car pool using approximately 4-6 drivers to drive to the Philadelphia Mint. The weather was beautiful. Around 8:00 A.M., the weather was 70 degrees in Philadelphia. My friends Dennis and Renee Berube and I arrived at the mint at 9:58 A.M. The mint police lead us to an elevator. Inside the elevator, I noticed plaster-of-paris models of the 2009 obverse of the new Abraham Lincoln silver dollar, the 2009 reverse of the Sacagawea Native American dollar, and the obverse of the James K. Polk dollar hanging inside display cases on the elevator wall. We were then lead through wooden double doors into the president's conference room. There were several rows of chairs and I sat in the second row. Giving a slide show presentation and answering our questions was Tim Grant, the public relations officer at the mint. The following facts and figures were provided by him and through other sources:

The present Philadelphia Mint official ground-breaking ceremonies took place on September 17, 1965. It officially opened on August 14, 1969, and covers more than five acres of ground - nearly three city blocks. According to Tim, the manufacturing plant

space encompasses 600,000 sq. ft., or five football fields. He also stated that 250,000 visitors come through each year. He told us that the Philadelphia Mint is the largest mint in the world, and it is additionally unique because the engravers are all based here.

The following questions were asked of Tim:

Question: Which room did the chief engravers originally use?

Tim: Unfortunately, we would not be seeing the room, but it is now being used as a classroom.

Question: How many different coin presses does the mint employ?

Tim: 60 - most of them are the same.

Question: How many employees?

Tim: Approximately 500.

Question: Civil service?

Tim: Most are civil service.

Question: How many hours per day is the mint in operation?

Tim: 24 hours a day, 5 days a week.

Question: How many engravers does the mint employ?

Tim: Six. He added that John Mercanti is now the chief engraver, although he was not

appointed by the U.S. President, as the last eleven were. It is still a very prestigious position that he has aspired to, in this writer's opinion.

Question: How long does a die normally last?

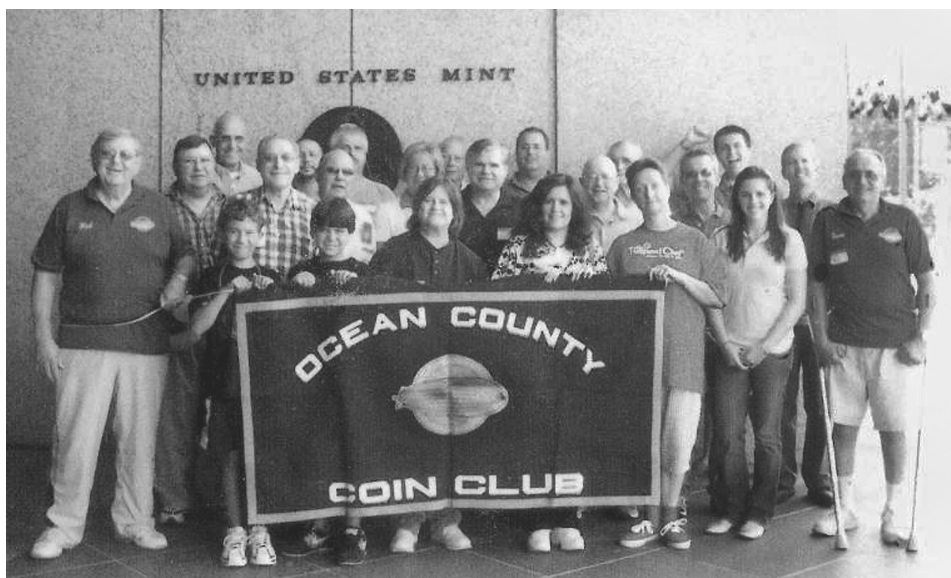
Tim: Approximately one million strikes for cent dies and 250,000 strikes for quarters.

Question: Are foreign coins being struck at the Philadelphia mint?

Tim: No, they used to be made here until the early 1980's, but no more.

Tim Grant mentioned the following information during his slide presentation:

Production: The mint produces between 10-15 million coins a day, down from 30 million. He said at one time the mint struck 50 million a day. The metal used to strike the coins is manufactured elsewhere. Each coil weighs 6 tons. They are 1,500 feet long and 13 inches wide. It takes 4 trucks to haul them. Each coin press can produce approximately 12-13 coins per second, 750 coins per minute, utilizing over 165 coining presses in 9 production lines, - it takes about 60 tons of pressure to produce one





quarter; 35 tons to strike a cent. The cent planchets are produced by a private contractor. Special presses are employed to strike the uncirculated coins. Commemorative silver dollars and bronze medals are also struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The medals need to be struck 5 times to raise the design (the relief is higher on medals than coins because coins need to be stacked). 2-3 years ago, when 30 million coins were produced a day, 50% of those struck were cents. In 1969, the planchets were fed into the coin press by hand, today they're fed automatically from above. Finally, next year they will begin production of the 56 National Park theme quarters.

The Tiffany tile mosaics: One of the items Tim discussed was the original Tiffany tile mosaics that are displayed in the mezzanine area of the mint's lobby. They were taken from the third Philadelphia mint building. The mosaics depict ancient mint practices. The mint purchased the mosaics for \$40,000.00 and, in 1971, the mosaics were appraised at \$500,000.00.

The design and die process: Tim mentioned that some designs are computer-generated, because they do not always require the production of a plaster model. Some artists prefer to use a computer to sculpt their designs, such as sculptor/engraver Joseph Menna. Others favor the old-fashion way of sculpting their work in Plasticine and then in plaster-of-paris. One benefit of using a computer is that changes to the designs can be made more easily. After the plaster model returns from the mint headquarters in Washington D.C., it is scanned into a computer.

A machine called a "mikron cutter" replaced the original "janvier reducing machine." Its purpose is to produce the master hubs (positive image) which produces the working dies (negative mirror image) that strike the coins.

After Tim's presentation, we were introduced to the production manager Marc Landry. We then proceeded to the rear of the conference room to pick up our safety gear for our tour of the floor of operations. As we gathered our gear, I noticed galvanos and plaster-of-paris models of the U.S. presidents and other notable persons on the wooden tile wall. There was also a display cabinet in the back filled with other mint memorabilia. We had to don our safety shoes, which consisted of a yellow metal toe area and a rubber band (the safety shoes slipped over our regular shoes). As we left the room towards the elevator, I couldn't help but notice a clock that was cut in half, showing only the bottom of it. We took a huge elevator up to the third floor, which was the engraving floor. We entered through a blue door, into the engraving department. The first office I entered on the left belonged to Don Everhart III. His office was 341-A. The sign outside his office read "the little cheese". The next office, which was vacant, was John Mercanti's, who was on vacation. His sign read "the big cheese". His office was room 341-B. The next engraver I met was Charles I. Vickers, who was modeling a design. He told us that it takes 7-10 days to sculpt a plain portrait. He was working on the obverse of the new boy scouts commemorative coin. The next artist I met was Phebe Hemphill, who let us hold some 3 inch medals. The last person I met was Jim Licaretz, who was working on the reverse of the boy scouts commemorative coin on his computer. He informed me that he designs 80% of his work on the computer. He mentioned that a simple design done on a computer takes about 2 days to complete. I managed to obtain all of their autographs with the exception of Joseph Menna (who wasn't present) on my territorial silver quarters information jacket. When we left the engraving department, we headed for the die sinking room. Before leaving, I noticed a beautiful large bust of a Greek goddess at the end of a hallway. Tim

informed me that John Mercanti selected it.

After leaving the engraving department floor, we went to the die sinking room. Unfortunately, we did not see a die being struck. However, we did see a "mikron cutter" perform another function. It was reducing a plaster-of-paris model design down to coin size.

Our safety gear that we were required to wear for the tour, besides the shoes, were safety glasses and earplugs. Tim told us that we needed to walk within the green safety zone area, as walking anywhere else could be dangerous, because fork-lifts and other vehicles are moving about. From our vantage point, we could not see the coin presses in operation, but we saw struck and unstruck coins on the floor and in bins. Other things we saw were scrap metal in bins waiting to be recycled, machines performing various functions, and huge bags of coins. One bag of quarters was worth \$50,000.00; a bag of Sacagawea dollars was worth \$100,000.00. Each bag weighed one ton.

After the tour, my club took a group picture with our banner in front of the mint. Renee and I went into the mint building to look at some of the artifacts from the first mint erected in 1792, among other things. When we came out, Tim introduced us to the chief coiner Dean Devoured, who took time out to talk to us for a while. After our talk, we headed for home, stopping at a restaurant called "Ponzio's" in New Jersey that serves delicious food.

I hope that I was able to take you, the reader, with me on my V.I.P. tour of the fourth (present) Philadelphia Mint.

[Referenced: Coin World & Coin World Almanac Millennium Edition, Sidney, Ohio: Amos press, 2000. Fivaz, Bill & Stanton, J. T. The Modern Minting Process & How errors & Varieties Are Created, ANA Summer Seminar Course.]

# WINning Activities: Latest Publicity News

By Kathy Freeland, WIN Publicity Chair

**G**reetings to all from Michigan! I am delighted to be your new representative as the publicity chair, and hope to provide you with some new thoughts regarding WIN and the area of publicity.

Lorraine Weiss, Lisa Loos, Jacquie Flanigan and I have been in discussion about how we can get the word out about "WIN" to others who might like to join us, and to those who haven't had the opportunity to make a meeting in any of the usual venues. To this end, we are going to try to do the following:

1. If board members plan to host a meeting or a "Meet and Greet" outing, please let me know. I do have the membership list, and plan to advertise any and all gatherings of members by sending either postcards or e-mails to those members who are close to the site. We hope this will cut down on spending your dues money on notifications, but continue to get the word out!

2. I hope to write a column for Winning Ways as the opportunity presents itself (hopefully every issue) talking about ways we can generate new members and keep existing members happy. This way, as membership increases, we will have more individuals come to the meetings we have, thus spreading the word about WIN!

3. We already have small free ads in The Celator, Numismatic News and Coin World, but perhaps we can expand this to include other publications located where we hold meetings. If I know in advance, I can contact other numismatic venues, including their website coordinators, about such meetings so all can be informed and we can get others excited!

Hope to hear from those of you who are planning events!

## Kathy

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*Marti Korver is Heritage's Credit Manager. As many of you will know from working with her over many years, much of her time is spent establishing credit relationships before auctions. Marti has worked in the coin trade for more than three decades, after a career in the banking sector. Over the years, she has worked with thousands of dealers and collectors, and many of the most famous names in the business. She attends Heritage's wide range of auctions across the country -*

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# The Unlikely Emperor, Part I

By Sherry Briggs

**A** person of great genius will always make a mark, but during times of great change such a person can ride on the tide of history to a fame so undying that we hold our memory of them in our very measurement of time itself. The years during the disintegration of the Roman republic was one of those times, and Julius Caesar, as we have seen in the last article, was such a man, one to whom the month of July stands as an enduring monument. The man who became his heir was another.

At this point in the history of the penny, we meet up with an eighteen-year-old with uncertain health, very little experience, and no discernible military genius. His health would, in fact, prevent him from participating meaningfully in a number of critical battles, while his lack of military ability would insure dismal performances from him in almost all of the battles in which he did play a leading role. At the start of his career he also had limited financial resources, another fatal flaw. To make matters worse, he was opposed by a brilliant and seasoned general who was determined that he, and not this young upstart, would become leader of the Roman state. As if this were not enough, he was also opposed by Cicero, who supported the tyrannicides - the men who had killed Caesar. This man, whom we all know as an unparalleled orator, was also perhaps the most powerful statesman of his time. He and the tyrannicides, or their agents, would surely oppose this young man now bearing the name of Gaius Julius Caesar. Any sensible person would not have put as much as an As (a small denomination bronze coin

of the time) on this eighteen-year-old to survive the next month. In this article, I will explore the steps he took on the road to transform himself from dead-meat-walking into Imperator Caesar Augustus. I have appended an abbreviated time line to this article to aid the reader in following this remarkable career.

If we consider the players in this drama, we have, besides Octavius, Marc Antony the experienced general, and Lepidus, whose part is a relatively minor one. There is also the Senate, headed by Cicero. There is a fifth player, and that is the army. The fact that the legions either switched sides or refused to fight at crucial points in this story determined, to a large extent, how things played out. This shows that the Emperor was, from the very inception of the Empire, to at least some extent, the creature of the legions themselves.



Octavius was born in September of 63 BCE to Gaius Octavius and his wife Atia. This branch of the Octavian family was equestrian, and held considerable wealth and prominence. The father, conventionally, named his son Gaius Octavius. The Roman writer Suetonius describes the boy as being handsome, but often sickly, and with a weakness on his left side in his hip, thigh and leg. His weak constitution caused him to be predictably ill at certain times of the year. He was, in short, hardly the kind of strong, militarily inclined youth that seemed likely to be chosen by Julius Caesar as his

protégé and heir. Something remarkable in this boy must have attracted him, however, because in 46 BCE Caesar awarded Octavius military prizes at his African triumph even though, at age 16, he had been considered too young to participate in that war.

When Caesar then left for Spain to fight Pompey, Octavius, now 17, was again too ill to set out with the army. Although the illness had been a serious one, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he set out to join his uncle, despite the presence of Pompey's forces along the way. Traveling with only a few companions, they faced those dangers as well as the lively possibility of shipwreck in this winter crossing. Caesar was delighted with him for having come despite the obstacles. His subsequent conduct confirmed his value in Caesar's eyes, as he applied himself with considerable energy to



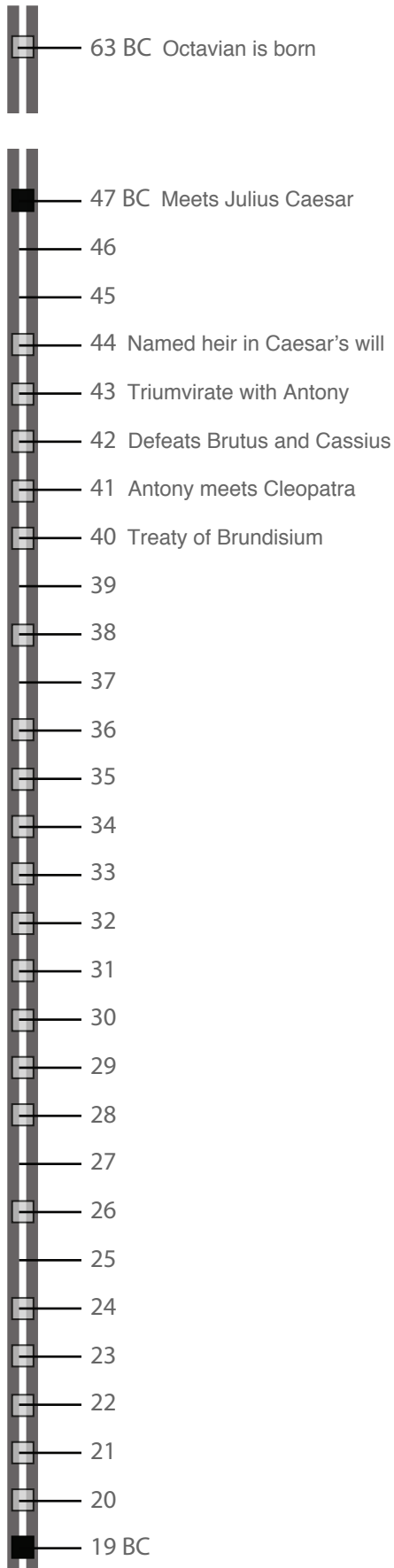
the tasks Caesar gave him. During one battle he actually disobeyed orders to remain in camp, and directly engaged the enemy in battle. This he did so effectively that he actually turned the tide of battle to Caesar's favor. Caesar responded to this by making him Master of Horse. Octavius turned 18 in September of 45.<sup>i</sup>

44 BCE:

In March of the following year young Octavius, who was completing his interrupted studies in Apollonia, a city in northern Greece, got a letter and a severe



## Timeline of Octavian



shock. His uncle Caesar was dead at the hands of a group of senators, who were calling themselves tyrannicides, killers of a tyrant. What was more, Octavius had been named Caesar's heir in the will. He listened respectfully to good advice, which seemed to suggest that he preserve his life by not taking up this astonishing inheritance. Disregarding the advice and claiming what Caesar had willed him was the first of the acts setting him on the road to what he was to become.

One can only imagine the distress of his mother Atia as her son dropped out of school and went to Rome, and what she knew to be certain death. Despite her fears, it had become clear by now that the tyrannicides were actually men who were able to see Octavian as separate from his uncle, and had no interest in killing him for the name he now bore. Nevertheless, as we shall see, there was still significant danger. On this trip, he was accompanied by his good friend, Marcus Agrippa. His choice of companion was the second of his acts of genius. Octavius himself may have had little military talent, but he was gifted with the grace to realize this. He also recognized in Agrippa a man with the military genius he would need if he were even to survive. Young though he was, he had a cold calculation regarding his own abilities and weaknesses as well as those of others.

What Caesar had actually done in the will was to adopt Octavius as his son. It was this that, quite literally, named the boy as Caesar's political successor. Historians often refer to him as "the boy with a name", for in the beginning that was the only part of his inheritance to which he had access. From this day forward Octavius took the name Gaius Julius Caesar, and would himself use no other until years later. He did briefly use a different form of his original name, Octavian, but soon dropped all reference to his birth family. Historians,

fortunately, have recognized the possibilities for confusion, and follow the convention of calling this ambitious young man "Octavius" from his birth until his acceptance of Caesar's will, and then "Octavian" in the years following. After 27 BCE he is referred to as "Caesar Augustus", following the Senate's awarding of that title to him. This is the nomenclature that I will follow in this article.

Caesar's funeral took place on March 20th. Marc Antony<sup>ii</sup>, his second in command, spoke at this event. While we no longer have the exact text, Cassius Dio records that the people of Rome, who loved Caesar, were so stirred up that they rioted, cremating Caesar's body on the spot. Running amok, they set the houses of the conspirators ablaze before things were brought under control. The conspirators wisely fled Rome and formed an alliance with the younger son of Pompey the Great, Sextus Pompey. They then began a propaganda campaign that included the minting of denarii. These include a number of coins whose evocative images make them sought after highly enough to price them well out of the reach of collectors with deep interest but shallow pockets. Brutus put his case before the people with a coin showing Libertas, but far more shocking was the coin directly celebrating the assassination. The obverse features Brutus' own portrait, surprising enough, but on the reverse is shown a cap of liberty between two daggers! (Fig 1 & 2)

In April, Octavian, calling himself Gaius Julius Caesar and accompanied by Agrippa, made his way to Rome, enthusiastically hailed by Caesar's veterans along the way. Rome had become a tinderbox, with Cicero on one extreme siding with the tyrannicides, and Antonius on the other as Caesar's man. The moderates desperately wanted to avoid civil war. Now here was this new factor: the young Octavian who clearly had the potential to gather an army of his own. Antony

toured the colonies to ensure that the veterans would support him, and he also established more colonies. In late April Antony announced that he intended to ask the Senate to exchange his province of Macedonia for Gaul. Early in June he succeeded in arranging the necessary plebiscite and got Gaul, Caesar's old province, as well as six Macedonian legions.

Early in May, Octavian formally took up his inheritance. When Antony returned from Campania, Octavian requested a formal meeting of the comitia curiata to validate his adoption. Antony had control of the money (24 million denarii), that had been handed to him by Calpurnia, Caesar's widow, who had understandably turned to him as the present and most evident man to take up Caesar's affairs. When the unknown Octavian entered Rome and asked Antony to hand over this part of his inheritance, it is hardly surprising that he was not successful. Showing considerable disrespect, Antony refused to hand over the money. This put Octavian in a difficult position. In his will, Caesar had specified that a legacy of 75 denarii be given to each Roman citizen, those urban plebs receiving the grain dole. The number of these impoverished citizens led to the immediate need for just under 20 million denarii.

In response, Octavian ostentatiously auctioned his own property, along with that of Caesar's that he had inherited, in order to pay these outstanding legacies to the plebs. His success in this made him tremendously popular with the people, as well as showing Antony up in a bad light. It turned out, also, that although Antony had granted the lex curiata requested by Octavian, he later had it blocked by his tame tribunes.

The Senate had moved that Caesar's golden throne be displayed at all public games, but when Octavian attempted to have it displayed at the Ludi Cereales,

Antony prevented it. In July, Octavian again tried to display Caesar's throne and wreath at the Venus Genetrix Games, which he himself was funding, but once again this was effectively resisted by Antony through his tribunes. Nevertheless, Octavian managed to make political capital of this in a remarkable coin. It displays the throne, in the form of the traditional curule chair, bearing a golden wreath and a plaque showing the words DICT PER. (Fig 3)

Also in that month a comet (Halley's) appeared in the sky. Such an event was usually viewed as an omen of disaster, but Octavian cleverly turned it to his own ends by announcing that this was his adopted father, Julius Caesar, ascending to heaven in a fiery chariot to take his place among the gods.

At this time Antony's veterans, shocked by the feud between two men whom they so admired, forced Antony into a formal, public reconciliation with Octavian. Meanwhile, the Senate was dominated by the assassins, many believing them to have slain a tyrant who would have been, in effect, king of Rome. In late August, the Senate voted Brutus and Cassius the two minor provinces of Crete and Cyrene, and the two men immediately set sail east.

In September, Octavian turned 19. On the first of that month, Antony made a violent verbal attack on Cicero for not appearing in the Senate. Cicero came back with a temperate reply. On the 19th, Antony fired back with savage invective, and on October second he publicly denounced the assassins in the popular assembly.

Antony was beside himself. On October fifth he caused some of his own veterans to be arrested, accusing them of trying to assassinate him. Octavian offered some of his own bodyguards, but Antony refused the help, accusing Octavian himself of being behind

the assassination attempt. By now it had become clear to Octavian that it would be prudent for him to have some legions of his own. He sent agents and money to win over the Macedonian legions to the tune of 500 denarii per man. This gained him the support of three Macedonian legions, plus 3000 men he himself had recruited from his adoptive father's retired veterans. Despite Cicero's support of the tyrannicides, Octavian greatly admired him, and tried to arrange a meeting with him, but in this he was not successful.

In November, Octavian might have made a move to march against Antony, but his troops refused to fight, as Antony's had done earlier. Octavian marched them into Etruria and established a base, continuing to recruit more men.

The tense relations between the two men, as well as the problems with the Senate and tyrannicides, were not the only problems facing Rome. Pompey's son, Sextus



Pompey, had assembled what was in essence a pirate fleet, and was blockading food supplies to Rome. Apparently Lepidus, that third Triumvir, had accomplished something useful, because at the next meeting of the Senate Antony moved that a vote of thanks be given to Lepidus for persuading Sextus Pompeius to cease the blockade he had on Rome. The condition was that the

Treasury pay him the confiscated fortune of his father, Pompey, in the amount of 700 million sestericii.<sup>iii</sup> Shortly thereafter, two of Antony's Macedonian legions mutinied and declared for Octavian. Now Antonius had only three legions, and Octavian had five. At this time one of the tyrannicides, Decimus Brutus, was now in Gaul, holed up at Mutina.

Early in December, Cicero delivered one of his Philippics to the effect that Decimus Brutus should retain Gaul, despite the plebiscite appointing Antony to the province. On the twentieth of that month, Cicero arranged that the Senate give votes of thanks to both Decimus Brutus and Octavian. At this time Octavian was in possession of five legions, mostly veterans. Cicero was hoping that the Senate would be able to use this force, that the young Octavian had managed to raise, for its own ends.

#### 43 BCE

By early January, Cicero had clearly decided to use Octavian, with his five legions, to get rid of Antony. He tried to get Antony declared a public enemy, but Antony's friends in the Senate arranged for a delegation to be sent by the Senate to present Antony with an ultimatum, rather than having Octavian lead

generally not given until a man was 29 and had already served as quaestor. On this occasion his stepfather moved that a gilded equestrian statue of him be placed on the rostra by the speaker's platform, and another Senator, not named, moved the astonishing privilege to him of speaking among those who had been Consul! These honors, like so many others, were voted to him by the Senate and people.<sup>1</sup> This was the most significant advance Octavian had so far accomplished, and he inaugurated his imperium with great ceremony on January 7th, which became a holiday on the calendar thereafter. He also caused to be minted a coin bearing images of the equestrian statue and a monument on which is inscribed some of his accomplishments. (Fig 4)

Early in February, the delegates who had been sent to Antony brought back his reply, which the Senate found completely unacceptable. Now, it was to be war. Octavian and both Consuls Pansa and Hirtius were sent against Antony.

The first battle took place on April 15th at Forum Gallorum. Antony was defeated, but Pansa was seriously wounded. The second battle was fought at Mutina. Antony was defeated again, but not without cost. Hirtius



an outright attack. The two Consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, were ordered by the Senate to contribute to the war effort, Hirtius by going to the area where the battle would be fought, and Pansa by raising additional troops. Cicero also arranged for Octavian, now in his 19th year, to be made a Senator and accorded imperium pro praetore. He was also allowed to run for office, a privilege



was killed, and Pansa died of the wounds he had received at Forum Gallorum. Antony then retreated into southern Gaul to try to win over Lepidus.

Octavian took over Pansa's legions, thus increasing his legions to nine. The tyrannicide Decimus Brutus now entered the picture and tried to get Octavian to enter

with him into an attack on Antony, but Octavian refused, saying that his soldiers simply would not fight Antony, leaving Decimus Brutus to fight Antony alone. Decimus' efforts did not prove fruitful.

Now the commander of nine legions, Octavian proceeded to do... nothing. Thus began a period of "masterful inaction", lasting throughout the spring.<sup>2</sup> Octavian had a number of reasons to hesitate, rather than plunge into action.

1) He was obviously reluctant to ally with one of the murderers of his adoptive father. In addition, the Senate, dominated as it was by Cicero, had awarded Decimus Brutus a Triumph after the victory at Mutina, while Octavian had not even been granted an Ovation, a far more minor recognition. The Ovation had been proposed by Cicero, so the failure of the Senate in granting even this made their hostility toward him clear.

2) He also had known that Cicero planned to use him to get rid of Antony and then discard him. Hearing of Cicero's witticism in a letter "The young man is to be praised, honored, and exalted" using a word for "exalted" that also means "removed," simply confirmed him in this opinion.<sup>3</sup>



3) The apparent issue of Antony's Triumph was in itself probably not an issue, however, as Octavian was not at all eager to crush Antony, well understanding the usefulness of the older and more experienced general should he succeed in bringing him over to his side. The political situation included the Senate's active support of Marcus Brutus as well as the fact that Caesar's own Acta had

slated Decimus Brutus as Consul in 41, with Marcus Brutus and Cassius to follow in the year 40.

4) Marcus Brutus and Cassius had been confirmed by the Senate in their seizures of land in Macedonia and Illyricum on the one hand and Syria on the other.

Octavian now saw that his best path forward was to take a leading role in the Caesarian party. The Consulship, now vacated by the deaths of Pansa and Hirtius, was the next step in Octavian's ladder. Accordingly, he combined his deliberate inaction with a propaganda campaign conducted by his supporters in Rome.

Lepidus had also been sent by the Senate against Antony. We often think of Lepidus as something of a nonentity in the light of later events, but he was actually a highly competent general who had been very close to Julius Caesar. In May, Lepidus considered the mood of his legions, and probably his own Caesarian loyalties, and joined forces with Antony.

Octavian, still denied the Consulship by a furious Senate, continued to do nothing. Cicero, realizing that Octavian would not be the pawn he had hoped, firmly opposed his bid for the Consulship, and sent a letter to Octavian in an attempt to persuade him to give up this ambition. Early in June he wrote to Marcus Brutus, saying that he had crushed Octavian's attempts to become Consul. He wrote again on June 24th, saying that he was still hopeful of getting Octavian to give up.<sup>4</sup> Octavian's eventual answer to the Senate's intransigence was to send 400 centurions to Rome, demanding the Consulship for Octavian immediately. The Senate refused, so Octavian marched his nine legions on Rome. Pansa had left one legion in the city, and two African legions summoned for the war against Antony also conveniently arrived at this

time. When Octavian entered Rome with a few soldiers, these three legions joined him also. There was a rumor of some other support coming in aid of the Senate, but this turned out to be false, and Octavian decisively won the day.

In August, Octavian seized the Treasury and distributed the donative of 2500 denarii per man that had been promised by the Senate to his soldiers, but never delivered. In August 19th: Octavian and his cousin Quintus Pedius were elected Consuls. It must have been a matter of considerable satisfaction to him that where the Senate had planned to please him with essentially empty honors, use him and then get rid of him, fobbing off his men with false promises, Octavian now passed the *lex curiata*, a law officially making him Caesar's son, and his colleague Quintus passed a law setting up a special court to condemn Caesar's murderers.

Meanwhile two other men, Asinius Pollo and Mutianus Plancus, joined Antony bringing with them 3 legions each. Decimus Brutus' men deserted variously to Antony and Octavian. Utterly isolated, Decimus Brutus sheltered with a Gallic chief in the area. Antony sent certain instructions to this Gallic Chief, with the result that Decimus was killed.

Octavian had been in touch with Antony and Lepidus, and the three now met to hammer out the terms of what came to be known as the Second Triumvirate. These terms were not particularly favorable to Octavian, as he was obliged to resign the Consulship to Ventidius, Antony's legate, and for provinces he got only Sardinia, Sicily and Africa. These were widely separated and of no military importance, and threatened by Sextus Pompeius besides. Once again coins commemorating the event were issued, these bearing portraits of Octavian on one side and Antony on the other.

In the spring or early summer, Octavian had married one Servilia, daughter of Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus, a patrician who had been Caesar's colleague in the consulship of 48 BCE. This marriage lasted only a few months due to the rapidly changing political necessities. He now divorced Servilia and married Claudia, daughter of Fulvia, Antony's wife, to confirm this alliance.<sup>5</sup> In September Octavian turned twenty.

In November, the Triumvirs marched on Rome. They encountered little resistance, and on the 27th one of Antony's tame tribunes passed a plebiscite confirming the Triumvirate in its powers. Once again, coins celebrating this event were produced. (Figures 5, 6, 7)

Proscriptions immediately ensued. Given the results to Caesar of his clemency, the three men were in small mood to show much mercy. Their proscriptions resulted in the deaths and property confiscation of 130 Senators, and even more among the second-rank class, the equites, or knights. Cicero himself met his end as a result of this. There is some thought that Octavian was reluctant to add Cicero's name to the list, but that Antony insisted on it. This may very well be true, as Octavian did admire Cicero, but the powerful statesman's implacable opposition must have been seen by Octavian as a clear and present danger.

Although this proscription was successful in getting rid of their enemies, the Triumvirate did not make as much money as they had hoped, due to a collapse in land prices. To raise the funds they needed, they issued a second proscription, this time confining themselves simply to confiscating property.<sup>6</sup>

42 BCE

In 42 BCE the Triumvirs saw to it that the Senate voted that Julius Caesar be deified. Octavian now called himself "Divi Filius". To



drive his point home, he caused to be minted coins featuring his portrait on one side, bearing the inscription *DIVI FILIUS*. This reminded everyone that he was not only Caesar's son, but that he was also the son of a god! (Fig 8) This inscription also appeared on a number of other coins, some of the most beautiful ever to have been minted in Rome. Two series paired Octavian with the goddesses Pax, Victoria and, of course, his claimed ancestor Venus. (Fig 9 & 10) Also, the comet of 44 was not forgotten! (Fig 11)

Now preparations began in earnest for the campaign against Brutus and Cassius, who were holed up at Phillipi. However, a distraction generated by Sextus Pompey caused a delay. He had taken Sicily, making it a haven for escaped slaves and any other refugees who cared to join him. As always, this presented a threat to the Roman grain supply. Octavian made some attempt to deal with this, but the even greater urgency of joining the campaign forced him to break off, leaving Sextus Pompey to do as he wished for the moment.

Along with continuing to provide a haven for an assortment of desperate characters, Sextus Pompey, putting himself forward as a Republican, continued to harass shipping, especially grain ships bound for Rome. Like so many others, he also issued coins depicting Poseidon on the reverse. One coin showed a portrait of his father, Pompey the Great, with the lituus and oil jug of a priest. The reverse depicts Poseidon between two brothers, Anapias and Amphinomus, bearing their parents on their shoulders. (Fig 12)<sup>iv</sup> The story of these brothers takes place in Sicily, during an explosion of Mt. Etna. The two exemplary sons, forced to choose immediately that which was most precious to them, took up their parents and bore them to safety. People looking at this coin knew that Sextus, as a young boy, had watched in unbelieving horror as his father,

Pompey the Great, was slaughtered in cold blood by an agent of the then-reigning Egyptian Pharaoh.

On the 23rd of October and the 14th of November two battles took place against Marcus Brutus and Cassius at Philippi. Octavian, typically, was substantially ill and took no part in the actual fighting. Nevertheless, Brutus and Cassius were defeated, and committed suicide. Enough Republican leaders were involved in this that it was the effective end of the party, as almost all of them were killed.

After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, Octavian took the job of settling the men whose terms of service had expired in colonies in Italy. Although this would win him valuable gratitude from the veterans, it was an invidious task, as there was no money to pay for the land. This led to the necessity of confiscating the land from those who lived there.

In addition, due to the activities of Sextus Pompey, Rome was again threatened with starvation. Octavian heard rumors that Lepidus was negotiating treacherously with Sextus Pompey. Apparently these rumors had at least some substance. Octavian arranged severely to reduce Lepidus' provinces, and took over Spain, while the last part of Gaul went to Antony. Octavian handed his province of Africa over to Lepidus. This was not the continent we know, but simply a small strip of land in the north. Lepidus accepted this with resignation.

41 BCE

One of the Consuls in this year was Lucius Antonius, Antony's brother. Antony celebrated this Consulship by issuing a coin showing himself on one side and Lucius Antonius on the other, along with the inscription *COS* (consul). (Fig 13) Supported by Fulvia, Antony's wife, he

insisted that Antony share in credit for settling the veterans. First, he tried to get the settlement postponed. Not surprisingly, the veterans become angry at the delay. Lucius then demanded that his friends be permitted to found colonies for Antony's legions. Octavian agreed, and then allowed them to set about brutally evicting landowners. Not surprisingly, Octavian was blamed for this. Lucius then took the opportunity to side with the evicted landowners. The troops, now thoroughly disgusted, took it in



hand to insist that Octavian and Lucius settle their differences. Lucius failed to appear at the arranged meeting, claiming

that it was a trap. The situation degenerated into open war, which ground on into the next year.

After the battle at Philippi, Antony went into Asia Minor and Syria, where he proceeded to set up or depose the various rulers according to their loyalty, as well as extracting money from them. In the fall of 41 he met Cleopatra, who had gone there for the purpose of meeting the famed general, at Tarsis. She was convinced that she had chosen wisely; Lepidus was proving to be ineffective, and at this point it was still pretty obvious that Octavian was so sickly and inexperienced that he simply did not come into the question. Like Caesar before him, Antony was captivated by the charm and brilliance of this powerful ruler, and spent the winter with her at Alexandria.

#### 40 BCE

Lucius Antonius, knowing that his troops were too inexperienced to have a chance in fighting against Octavian's veterans, holed up in Perusia and waited for relief from Antony's legates. Octavian, with the help of Salvidienus, a brilliant "new man", blockaded Perusia. Antony's legates, Pollio and Ventidius, avoided confronting Octavian's

accord with Antony throughout the entire incident.

In the end, the legates meet with nobody, remaining neutral and uninvolved. The result of this is that, by the end of February, Perusia surrendered. Legend has it that Octavian slaked his thirst for revenge for his father's death by massacring 300 senators and equites of the town as a fitting sacrifice to his father, the deified Julius Caesar. It is in fact more probable that he pardoned Lucius Antonius and executed about six of his most dangerous enemies along with the entire town council except for one man who had voted in favor of executing the Tyrannicides.<sup>7</sup>

Octavian profited considerably from all of this, as Ventidius and Pollio abandoned their provinces, leaving them open for him to take. Pompey's third legate, Calenus, also died at this time, making Gallia Comata available to Octavian as well. He now had all of the Western provinces, with the exception of Sicily, still held by Sextus Pompey, and Africa, under Lepidus with his six legions.

Octavian turned his attention to dealing with Sextus Pompey. Hoping to gain Sextus Pompey as an ally, Octavian married Scribonia, an aunt of Pompey's. This, like his previous marriages, was strictly political. Pompey was about the same age as Octavian, and this aunt, it seems, was significantly older. This reconciliation attempt failed, but Scribonia did give birth to Julia, Octavian's only child. It is not clear what happened in Octavian's marriage with Claudia to free him to do this. Far from reconciling with Octavian, Sextus sent a message to Antony with the news of Octavian's taking of Perusia.<sup>8</sup> The message reached Antony in the spring. Antony, furious, immediately left Syria, ignoring the Parthians who were a great threat, and went to Italy to confront Octavian. In addition to

the young Pompey, Antony also allied himself with Ahenobarbus, a prominent Republican. More coins, now showing the portraits of Ahenobarbus and Antony, were produced to publicize this.

Antony landed at Brundisium, which resisted his entry. Octavian moved to support Brundisium, but the troops on both sides refused to fight and demanded an immediate reconciliation. It was decided that the Triumvirate was to continue with Antony holding all of the Greek speaking provinces and Octavian all of the Latin speaking provinces with the exception of Africa, still to be held by Lepidus. Antony's wife Fulvia had died, after the defeat at Perusia, and Marcellus, husband of Octavia, sister of Octavian, had also died, so now the way was clear for Antony to marry her to seal the deal. Antony and Octavian went to Rome to celebrate reconciliation and marriage. They also produced coins bearing the portraits of the happy couple. (Fig 14)

Despite the celebrations, Rome was not a happy place. Pompey, despite, or perhaps because of, his attempts to ingratiate himself with Antony, had been given no part in this agreement. He was still making Rome hungry with his blockade, and there was widespread rioting. It was clear that something needed to be done.

*Look for Part II in the next issue!*



army, as they were in a somewhat difficult position. They did not want to crush Octavian, who was allied with Antony and had maintained position of being in full

#### Appended Timeline

63 BCE: Octavian is born

c 47 BCE: Meets his uncle, Julius Caesar

44 BCE: Named heir in Caesar's will, but rebuffed by Antony



43 BCE: Sent by Senate to fight Antony, engages "masterly inaction", then in approximately June reconciles with Antony, later marches on Rome, forces 1st Consulship, forms Triumvirate with Antony in August, issues proscriptions in November, including Cicero's death

42 BCE: Battle of Philippi, Brutus and Cassius are defeated and commit suicide, Divi Filius coins are first produced

41 BCE: Antony meets Cleopatra and spends the winter in Alexandria, Octavian settles veterans

40 BCE: Octavian marries Pompey's aunt, Scribonia, later enters the Treaty of Brundisium, and Antony marries Octavia

#### Footnotes

i: This is one of the two exceptions that cause me to say "almost all" in the second paragraph above.

ii: Although I am using the Roman endings in this article, I am making an exception for Marc Antony to avoid confusion with his brother, Lucius Antonius, as well as to make his name stand out more clearly in the text.

iii: A sestertius equals 1/4 denarius, so this would be a value of 125 million denarii, a staggering sum.

iv: This story is one of the moral-bearing tales so beloved of the Romans, and retold in *A Mirror for the Female Sex: Historical Beauties for Young Ladies &c.*, written as a guide to appropriate behavior by Mrs. Mary Pilkington and Thomas Bewick and published in 1796.

[Citations: 1: Zanker, p 38. 2: Jones, p 21, 2nd paragraph. 3: Jones, p 20, in which he refers to Cicero's Letters to his Friends XI, 20. 4: Jones, pp 21-2. 5: Jones, p 24. 6: Everett, p 82. 7: Jones, p 28, top. 8: Jones, p 28.]

[Works Cited: Jones, A.H.M., Augustus, Norton & Co., NY & London, 1970. Everitt, Anthony, Augustus, Random House, NY, 2006. Zanker, Paul, The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus, University of Michigan Press, 2003 (Initial printing 1988).]

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# From Your Editor: Upcoming Redesign

By Katie Heinrich, Winning Ways Editor

**F**irstly, and perhaps most importantly, I owe WIN an apology - this particular issue of the magazine is woefully off-schedule. Many of you will recall that I am pursuing my undergraduate degree in architecture. I have reached a point of internship in my studies, and am currently working at an architectural firm in Dalian, China. I have been here for approximately two months now, and am certainly having a new experience. (If you are unfamiliar, Dalian is a lovely coastal city of about 8 million people in northern China, not far from Beijing.) While I'm having a wonderful time here, WIN unfortunately suffered, as a side affect. I've learned a few things about

about completing an issue while so far away from home. I offer my sincerest apologies.

Other than its tardiness, probably the first thing you will notice about this issue is that it looks a little different. As WIN celebrates its 20th Anniversary and looks forward to the future, I think it is appropriate to refresh the look of the publication. The next issue, the Anniversary Issue, will introduce a comprehensive redesign - cleaner, well-articulated, and more sophisticated. I am excited for the prospect of the redesign, and hope the makeover will add to the organization's recent rejuvenation. This current issue, in terms of design, is acting as a transitional piece - think of it as a clean slate. In terms of content, I hope we can gather enough to make the issue larger than typical. Please send me not only articles, but anything at all related to WIN's history or founding.



In other exciting news, Myriam Saldarriaga, the most recent YN that President Lorraine Weiss has sponsored for WIN membership, has just been awarded Junior First Place for her exhibit at GNA. Congratulations!

## Katie

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# Meeting Minutes: WIN in Tampa, FL

By Jacquie Flanigan, WIN Secretary Treasurer

**M**eeting hosted at the Florida United Numismatists convention, in Tampa, Florida. January 9, 2010.

Meeting was called to order at 8:00AM by President, Lorraine Weiss. Present: Carrie Best, Cindy Wibker, Jacquie Flanigan, Maureen Nixon, Adam Nixon, Lorraine Weiss, Warren Weiss.

#### Website

Maureen Nixon presented the new website.

The host will be Go Daddy Info. The cost to WIN will be \$100/yr., which the Nixons will pay, and then bill WIN.

We need to transfer the WIN name (.com and .org) from Whitman to Go Daddy Info.

#### Paypal

WIN has members in Europe who have difficulty paying dues because of the difference in currency. One member pays when she comes to the International Show (NYC) and gives the money to someone there who, in turn, gives it to the Treasurer. Paypal would eliminate that problem.

#### Motion

Carrie made a motion that we go with Maureen's proposal and that we set up Paypal now as opposed to waiting. Jacquie seconded the motion. Motion passed.

(Womeninnumismatics.info is what we will go with until we can do the transfer.)

WIN's thanks to Whitman Publishing (especially Mary Counts) for their help in launching the website.

#### Anniversary Celebration

Cindy Mohon, past treasurer, suggested that we postpone the 20th anniversary celebration event until the 25th year.

Discussion followed. We should put monies aside in an account earmarked for the 25th celebration. Cindy suggested we allocate monies from the Service Fund each year when we vote on how many people to send to Colorado Springs. Confirmed.

#### ANA Election

ANA Board member, Water Ostromecki, wants our support for his running for Vice President of the ANA Board.

#### Motion

Cindy W, moved that we support Walter Ostromecki for Vice President. Carrie Seconded. Motion passed.

#### Summer Seminar Scholarship

David Heinrich sent his application for the Colorado Springs Scholarship. Discussion followed regarding qualifications. Our Parliamentarian said it was alright based on the intent of the listed qualifications, if not the exact wording.

#### Motion

Carrie moved that we send David Heinrich to summer seminar. Cindy seconded. Motion passed.

#### Advertising

Suzanne Stewart, member, has been promised a free ad in Winning Ways and membership, for one year, as a result of a mix-up on WIN's part.

#### Speakers and Meetings

VP, Lisa Loos has been having difficulty getting speakers. She proposed that we have our WIN Meetings at the three ANA shows where we will get more people.

Discussion followed. Some want to keep the FUN show. We have already voted to not do the Central States. Cindy stated that she has offered to get speakers for the FUN Show and others but she was never contacted. It is the VP's job to get speakers and secure meeting place. It was agreed that the VP would notify board 90 days prior to event if she is unable to get a speaker so we can assist in getting a speaker and announce it in Winning Ways prior to the Show.

#### Meeting at Chicago ANA

Lorraine announced that at the Chicago ANA Show in August 2011, we will be recognizing Charter and Founding Members. We have one speaker already and Lorraine may be able to put together a symposium.

#### Member Involvement

Cindy M. talked with member Susan Sieler. Susan has recently retired and wants to get more involved with WIN. Lorraine has her contact information and will contact her.

Meeting adjourned at 10:00AM.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Jacquie**

Jacquie\_Flanigan@yahoo.com



# Figures of Religion on Foreign Paper Money

By Katie Heinrich

**S**aint Isabella of Aragon (1271-1336), also known as Elizabeth of Portugal, appears on Portugal's 50 escudos note (P168). Isabella started life as the "very beautiful and very lovable" daughter of Peter III, King of Aragon. When she was only twelve years old, she was given in marriage to King Denis of Portugal. Isabella lived in great contrast to her husband; while she was holy and devout, Denis "was a strong ruler, but a bad husband". Nevertheless, Isabella stood by his side, acting as a peacemaker for Portugal, and she became extremely beloved by the people.

At one point, a rumor about Isabella and a page was begun by another page, who was jealous of his colleague. It reached the King and, angry, he made arrangements to put the innocent page to death. However, the page who started the rumor was accidentally executed in his place. The King believed that God had intervened, proving Isabella's innocence. He soon repented, and when he took to his deathbed, Isabella stayed at his side. After the King died, Isabella lived alone in great simplicity, continuing her work as a peacemaker.

When she passed in 1336, she was buried in the Poor Clare's Convent and many miracles were recorded at the spot, making her eligible for sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church. This 50 escudos note of Portugal, issued in 1964, bears a scene of Conimbriga on the back, a well-preserved Roman settlement in Portugal that is treated as a national monument.

Saint John of Rila (876-946), also known as Ivan Rilski, is not of the Roman Catholic Church best known by our western world. Rather, John of Rila is a saint in the Eastern Orthodox denomination, the branch of Christianity that kept its head at Constantinople. He appears on the 1 lev note of Bulgaria, (P114) the country of which he is patron. John originally lived life as a herder,

him well-known throughout the country. He disliked the fame and attempted to avoid it, but his followers soon created Rila Monastery in his honor. It is still considered to be the foremost monastery in Bulgaria. Word of John's miracles and spiritual wisdom soon reached Tzar Peter I, and the ruler decided to seek him out for advice. The tzar traveled a great distance to visit John. The two had a



but eventually found himself becoming a priest and monk at the local monastery.

However, this lifestyle did not suit him and he left to live in solitude, finding a home in the Rila Mountain caves. He began performing miracles to help those who visited him and word of this spread, making

long conversation, but when he presented John with gifts, John denied them, saying that the Tzar needed the precious articles more.

This 1 lev note, issued in 1999, depicts an exterior view of the Rila Monastery on its back.

# WIN Scholarship Award

If you would like to apply for WIN's scholarship award to the ANA summer conference, now is the time! Deadline for applications is December 15th.

You must be a WIN member for at least one year before applying, and must be an active member by doing one of the following:

- Writing articles for Winning Ways
- Serving on the board of directors
- Presenting a program at a WIN meeting
- Selling 50/50 tickets at a major show
- Signing up at least 4 new members within the past couple of years.

If you would like to apply you need to:

- Write a full page (200-250 word) essay including why you want to attend the conference, and your numismatic background.
- Send a signed and dated disclaimer that you will not hold WIN responsible for loss or injury while attending or traveling to or from the conference.
- Send your dues for the scholarship year, if not already paid. (All dues must be received by December 15th)
- Agree to provide Winning Ways a report on your experience at the summer seminar (reasonable length suggested) if you receive scholarship from WIN.

(Note: You are not eligible for this scholarship if you have won it in the past 5 years.)

WIN pays tuition for present ANA member, along with dormitory room and board for a double occupancy room.

The winning name will be drawn at the WIN meeting in conjunction with the January FUN show. You do not need to need to be present to win.

We look forward to receiving your application soon !!

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Please send application and dues to Cindy Mohon, Treasurer,  
PO Box 8955, Redlands, CA 92375—2155

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